

Descriptive Catalogue and Price-list
OF THE

Glen St. Mary Nurseries

Glen St. Mary, Florida.

G. L. TABER,

PROPRIETOR.

SEASON OF 1892-93.



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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—AND—

PRICE-LIST

—OF THE—

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES,

GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA.

SEASON OF 1892-93.

G. L. TABER, PROPRIETOR.

DACOSTA PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
1892.

Ten Acres Devoted to Testing New Varieties. Thirty
Acres in Orchards. One Quarter of a Million
(250,000) Nursery Trees of the Finest Kinds.



GLEN ST. MARY
NURSERIES,
GLEN ST. MARY, FLA.

G. L. TABER, PROPRIETOR.



Our large and varied Assortment of Nursery Stock in-
cludes varieties adapted to each of the various
sections of the United States. Special atten-
tion given to varieties adapted to the South
Atlantic States and Gulf Coast Region.



1882.

1892.

TO OUR PATRONS.

THE fall of the present year (1892) marks the first decade of the establishment of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries, and we wish here to thank our numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage accorded us, and to express the hope that the cordial business relations already established will prove permanent. We hope to not only retain the old friends, but to make new ones, and to accomplish this end we know of but one course to pursue, viz.: to follow the same method of careful and liberal dealing that has been practiced since these nurseries were first established.

The high pine land selected for the establishment of these nurseries ten years ago has proved to be eminently adapted for nursery purposes, and the reputation that has been made for our trees is largely due to the perfect fitness of the soil—a sandy loam, in which seed and cuttings grow readily and develop a perfect root system. With many years acquaintance with the nursery business we can say to our customers that trees purchased from us are perfectly rooted, and, therefore, in the best possible condition to stand changes of either soil or climate. In fact, it is hardly necessary to make this statement, as the results already obtained from our products, planted under widely diverse conditions of both land and latitude, speak for themselves.

During the past decade we have originated and introduced many valuable new varieties; and in our test orchards have proven the merits or demerits of a much larger number. The result of our practical experience with different varieties, together with the most reliable information we can obtain from various sources, will appear in this and ensuing catalogues. With the end in view of being able to give our patrons all possible information as regards adaptability to the South of the new varieties of fruits, we shall continue in the future, as in the past, to test in our own orchards all such varieties as show promise of being an acquisition to this section of country. We have thirty acres in our own orchards from which to cut buds and scions, and our customers can, therefore, rely upon whatever purchases are made from us as being absolutely true to name.

Again thanking our patrons, both past and prospective, for their favors, and assuring all who may favor us with their orders that we shall do our utmost to merit a continuance of their custom, we respectfully call attention to the accompanying catalogue and price list.

G. L. TABER.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES, October, 1892.

REMARKS TO PURCHASERS.

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING.

LOCATION.

THE Glen St. Mary Nurseries are located one and one-half miles southwest of the railroad station at Glen St. Mary, Baker County, Florida, on the line of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad.

INVITATION TO VISITORS.

To all wishing to purchase trees, and who can do so, we extend a cordial invitation to inspect our stock before ordering. We take pleasure in showing our trees, and if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on their arrival.

TO PARTIES AT A DISTANCE,

and who cannot well inspect stock before purchasing, we will say that all correspondence and orders shall receive our prompt and personal attention, and that we use every possible endeavor to guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser.

Quality of Stock.—Particular attention is given that all trees shipped from these nurseries are true to name, well grown, vigorous, healthy and well rooted. It is our intention that nothing of inferior quality shall be shipped from these nurseries, and should any cause for complaint, by any possibility, occur, we shall deem it a favor to have it reported at once, and will see that it is properly corrected.

Good Count will be given in the filling of every order.

Substitution of Varieties.—We desire to follow our customers wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute unless instructed to the contrary, but never until after the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Selection of Stock suited to the different localities can often be more advantageously made by ourselves than by the purchaser. We shall always be glad to aid our customers in their selections, if so desired, and will cheerfully furnish any additional information in relation to any particular variety or varieties.

Boxing and Packing is done in the best possible manner to insure safe carriage for long distances. The greatest possible care is exercised in this direction, only skilled help being employed. In case of any unexpected delay while in transit, purchasers can rest assured that their trees have been properly packed. Shipments can be safely made to the most distant parts of the United States.

No Charges will be made for packing on orders amounting to \$2 or upward, which is as small an order as we care to accept. The expense of packing a two-dollar order is nearly the same as on a ten-dollar order, and the proportionate expense of packing decreases as the size of the order increases.

Five, Fifty and Five Hundred trees of a kind, at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively. These prices apply only to articles ordered in the specified quantities and at one time. Less than five trees of a kind will be figured at single rates; five or more of a kind at ten rates; fifty or more of a kind at 100 rates; five hundred or more of a kind at 1,000 rates.

Estimates on large lots of assorted varieties will be cheerfully furnished on application.

Terms, Cash with order, or if order is placed some time in advance of shipping season (which commences about December 1st) a prepayment of 25 per cent. of the amount with the order, and the balance when trees are ready for shipment.

Early Orders.—We would impress upon every one the advantages to be gained by ordering trees *as early as possible*. This is something upon which too much stress cannot be laid. If ordered early, customers are much more certain of securing just such stock as they want, both in varieties and sizes, than they are if orders are delayed till late in the season. Large stocks of certain varieties are sometimes entirely booked before the shipping season *opens*, and before the season *closes* numerous varieties run short, even in the largest nurseries. By setting out trees at the commencement of the shipping season the ground has time to settle around the roots during the winter; they become well established in their new position, and are in the best possible condition for making an early and vigorous growth the ensuing spring.

Guaranteeing Trees.—We guarantee all trees shipped from these nurseries to be true to name, of good, healthy growth, and well rooted; that they shall be packed in the best possible manner, and shipped according to instructions of purchaser. After being properly packed and shipped we assume no further responsibility, except to aid in tracing them, if by any means they should be delayed in transit.

It is also mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall in no case be liable for more than the original cost on any trees that should accidentally prove untrue to name. The utmost care and vigilance, however, is exercised that no mistakes may occur, and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, none have ever yet occurred in any trees shipped from these nurseries.

Claims.—If, by any possibility, errors should occur in filling orders, they will be promptly rectified, provided the claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

Trees by Mail.—The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during the busy season, together with frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequate to the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders, except on very small sized trees, and where the order is accompanied by fifteen cents on the dollar extra for postage.

Execution of Orders.—Unless instructions are received to the contrary all orders will be filled as soon as possible after the opening of the shipping season. In order to facilitate their proper execution, please bear in mind the following suggestions:

Post-Office Address.—Give this in full, including both County and State.

Point of Destination.—It sometimes is the case that the shipping address is different from post-office address. In all cases be explicit in relation to both.

Route.—Name the route (if you have any preference) by which goods shall be shipped, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions.

Freight or Express.—Always say whether you wish trees forwarded by freight or express.

Remittances.—*In order to be at our risk, remittances should be made by bank draft on New York or Jacksonville, Prepaid Express, Money Order on Jacksonville Post-Office, or Registered Letter.*

No Traveling Agents.—We wish it distinctly understood that we employ no Traveling Agents, and that we only hold ourselves responsible for trees purchased direct from the nurseries. Trees sold to nurserymen and dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility.

HINTS ON THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

THIS chapter is written for the purpose of aiding those who have had but little experience with fruit trees, to a proper understanding of the care and culture that they require. These suggestions must of necessity be brief, and will, of course, be of more use to the amateur tree planter than to those who have for years been planting extensively, and who have learned the best methods to be pursued.

To those in want of more extended horticultural knowledge, we would recommend the standard horticultural works advertised on the last page of this catalogue.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If the ground is not in condition for planting immediately upon the arrival of trees, they should be heeled in until it can be properly prepared. To heel them in properly, dig a trench about a foot deep, throwing the earth uniformly on one side of the trench; open the box or bale, separate the trees and stand them up in the trench with the stems leaning against the bank of earth that was thrown out in digging it; spread out the roots well, and sprinkle the trees (both root and top) with water, then shovel fine earth over the roots until the trench is half full and the roots well covered; now pour on more water, and let the trees stand for awhile until the water has thoroughly saturated the ground and settled away; then fill up the trench with more earth and pack it down firmly with the feet; after packing with the feet throw on more loose earth, to act as a mulch and to prevent the surface from baking.

If carefully heeled in, in the above described manner, all deciduous trees (such as Peaches, Pears, Plums, etc.,) will keep in good condition until the ground is ready for planting. If there are any evergreens (such as Olives, Oranges, etc.,) amongst the lot of trees, have such trees set out at once if possible, or, if necessary to heel them in, put them in a shady place.

Never let the roots of trees be exposed to the sun, and never let them remain heeled in for a longer time than is actually necessary. Always keep the roots covered with damp straw, moss or a wet blanket when moving them from place to place.

Early planting is always advisable, and should be practiced as much as possible. Trees will make a much larger growth the first year if planting is done early in the winter than if deferred until late in the spring. When the time for delivering the trees is left to us we always forward them in time to meet with the best results in transplanting.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart.	No. of trees.	Distance apart.	No. of trees.
1 by 1	43,560	13 by 13	257
2 by 2	10,890	14 by 14	222
3 by 3	4,840	15 by 15	193
4 by 4	2,722	16 by 16	170
5 by 5	1,742	17 by 17	150
6 by 6	1,210	18 by 18	134
7 by 7	888	19 by 19	120
8 by 8	680	20 by 20	108
9 by 9	537	25 by 25	69
10 by 10	435	30 by 30	48
11 by 11	360	35 by 35	35
12 by 12	302	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches	15 to 20 feet each way
Plums	12 to 15 feet each way
Pears—LeConte	25 to 30 feet each way
Pears—General Varieties	18 to 20 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way
Apples—Standard	18 to 20 feet each way
Oranges—General Varieties	25 to 30 feet each way
Oranges—Satsuma	15 to 18 feet each way
Apricots	15 to 20 feet each way
Grapes—Bunch Varieties	8 to 10 feet each way
Grapes—Southern, Muscadine type	18 to 25 feet each way
Quinces	12 to 15 feet each way
Figs	12 to 15 feet each way
Pecans	30 to 40 feet each way
Olives	18 to 25 feet each way

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND AND TRANSPLANTING.

The land for an orchard should be dry, or at least of such a character that will drain readily and not hold water on or near the surface for any length of time. If it seems to be rather wet, it can, in many cases, be made suitable for fruit trees by throwing it up into ridges with a plow, and setting the trees on these ridges with the dead (or water) furrows running between the rows of trees in the same general direction that the land slopes.

If the ground has been in previous cultivation, the work of preparing it for trees is comparatively easy. If, however, it be new land, freshly cleared and still full of stumps and roots, more work is of course necessary. The removal of all stumps previous to planting is not a necessity, although it adds greatly to the appearance of an orchard and to the ease with which it can be subsequently worked; but whether the stumps are removed or not, the ground, if rough or sour or full of roots, or not in good tilth, should be plowed and harrowed or cultivated freely. The places that the trees are to occupy should then be thoroughly dug over, loosening the soil to the depth of a foot or more over a circle at least three feet in diameter. Two or three handfuls of fine bone meal or ashes spaded into the ground at this time will be advantageous, or one or two shovelfuls of *well rotted* compost, or both; *but never use fresh manure* unless it is applied at least three months previous to the time of planting the trees.

In planting, two men should work together, one of whom should hold the tree in a perpendicular position, while the other spreads out the roots in their natural position and packs the finest and best pulverized earth obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber. This should be done with the hands. Have the man who performs this part of the work to do it thoroughly. Be careful not to plant too deep; remember that nearly all trees do better with the base of their crown roots at or near the surface; orange trees in particular must receive careful attention in this respect.

After having packed the earth around the roots with the hands, pull up a small circle of earth (saucer shaped, with the tree in the center), and pour in a pail of water; after the water has had time to settle away, see if there are any vacant spaces under and around the crown roots near the trunk; if so, pack them full of fine earth with the hands; then pull on more earth and pack with the feet. After this is done, place around the tree some sods, wire grass, pine straw, or something to act as a mulch, and prevent the surface from baking. When set in the above described manner, the ground will keep in a moist and friable condition, and the trees will hardly need any subsequent watering. *Remember that if they are to be watered, one thorough drenching is worth more than a dozen small applications.*

CUTTING BACK AT TIME OF PLANTING.

Many kinds of trees need to be cut back considerably at the time of planting, but as different kinds require different treatment in this respect, we have divided them into separate classes, and herewith give the proper method to be pursued with each class.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES, APRICOTS AND ALMONDS, if not more than one year old (the best age to transplant), should have every limb cut off smooth, close to the stem, and the top cut back to eighteen inches or two feet from the ground. Care should be taken to leave three or four well developed buds on the main stem just below where the top is cut off. The trees thus pruned look like a row of straight sticks stuck into the ground, and few people have the courage to cut them back as they should. Remember, however, that this class of trees, treated as above, will always make larger and better shaped trees, even at the end of the first season, than if left with all their tops on. Have them to head low, as this protects the trunk from the sun. A tree does much better where its trunk is shaded by its branches, and it is a mistake in pruning to have the limbs high enough to walk or plow under.

When the buds commence to throw out from the stems of the tree thus pruned, rub off all but three or four at the top, allowing only that many to grow, and the trees will make a well-formed shapely head the first season. If the trees seem to be making too open a growth (not thick enough top) they can be easily thickened up by simply pinching off the ends of the tender new growth occasionally during the first summer.

PEAR, APPLE AND JAPAN PERSIMMON TREES, if one year old, should be treated much the same as peaches, plums, etc. If two years old and well branched, cut off the top of the tree and ends of the branches, leaving only a few buds on each branch; be careful to trim in such a way that the last bud that is left on each limb shall be an outside bud; this will tend to make the growth of the tree more open than if this terminal bud were left on the side of the limb next to the stem of the tree.

FIGS will make a more satisfactory growth the first season by severe pruning at both ends. Cut off the mass of fibrous roots to within a few inches of the main root and then cut off the top of the tree entire. This pruned root will throw up a shoot and make an astonishing growth if well treated, and will almost invariably outgrow the tree that is left with both top and roots intact.

ORANGES, OLIVES AND LOQUATS, being evergreens, should have a large portion of their leaves removed or the branches shortened in nearly to the stem before transplanting.

TEXAS UMBRELLA, PECAN AND WALNUTS do not require cutting back when transplanting.

MULBERRIES should be cut back two to four feet in height, according to whether it is desired they should branch high or low.

QUINCES should be cut back about the same as peaches, and tied to stakes the first year to keep them straight. They have a tendency to sucker from the trunk, but by rubbing these suckers off occasionally the quince can be made into a tree instead of the bush form that they assume if neglected.

GRAPES.—Cut off all the top, leaving only three buds; then plant the roots, leaving two of the buds above ground. When these two buds start out in the spring, rub off the smaller or weaker one and let the strongest grow. One year after planting, cut this vine back, leaving three strong buds near the ground; when these start to grow, rub off all but the strongest one and train it to a stake; when it gets about two and a half feet high, pinch off the top and keep all suckers and branches rubbed off but the two top ones, which should be trained to a trellis of some kind—wire being the best. The second year after planting, cut off all the growth that has

been made, to within ten inches of the main stem; the third year cut off nearly as much as was cut off the second year, but leave a trifle more wood each succeeding year as the vine advances in age.

The above method is not recommended for the Muscadine or Southern type of grapes, but for those of more northern origin, such as are commonly known as bunch grapes. The Muscadine type of grapes, including Scuppernongs, etc., do not require any pruning. They should be set out much farther apart and trained on an arbor.

FERTILIZING.

Remember that what you want from a tree the first year is *growth*, and, while a little bone meal or compost can be advantageously applied when setting the trees, the most of the fertilizing should be done after the tree has become well fixed in the ground and growth commenced. Nothing will give such quick results in the way of fertilizing as some of the well-tested commercial fertilizers, which are rich in ammonia and phosphoric acid; and, at the risk of seeming to advertise some special brand, I will mention Mapes' Orange Tree Manure as a kind that I consider one of the most valuable for promoting early and vigorous tree growth. A pound of this to the tree, evenly scattered over the surface of the ground for a distance of three feet from the stem in every direction and raked in well, will soon be recognized by the tree as being, as an Indian would say, "Big Medicine." In fact, if all trees had a sufficient quantity of a similar kind of medicine given them, there would be comparatively few that would need much other kind. The first application to these newly-set trees having been made, say in March, a second one of about the same amount in July will prove advantageous, and with good cultivation will transform medium size nursery trees of peaches, plums and other early bearing species of fruit trees, into a bearing size and condition by the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a larger per cent. of potash should be used in making subsequent applications. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by the use of bone meal, ashes and cotton seed meal; remember, however, that if cotton seed or cotton seed meal is used, that it has to undergo a rotting process in the ground before becoming available as plant food, and that it should never be placed in direct contact with the roots. Well rotted manure and composts are always good for fruit trees, and should be plowed in shallow and then covered with mulching.

CULTIVATION.

For all young orchards we recommend frequent and clean cultivation up to mid-summer, combined with the system of fertilizing above recommended. After July 15th we would cease cultivation, and either sow the land down to cow peas or let it grow up to crab grass; if there are peach trees in the orchard we would not recommend cow peas on account of the added liability of root knot. Let the crop of grass or cow peas grow the remainder of the season and die on the ground, and plow them in late in the winter; this will give additional fertility to the soil, and also serve a good purpose in shading the ground in the meantime. *Never plow under a heavy crop of grass, cow peas or other green stuff in a Southern orchard in mid-summer.* If it is desired that two crops should be raised on the same ground—one of fruit and one of farm crops—it can be done if all conditions are favorable, but one or more of these conditions are apt to be lacking at some time during the season; they are, plenty of fertilizer, plenty of cultivation and plenty of water. Unless these conditions can be governed, it is better to divide the land and give farm crops one part and orchard the other. Don't expect to receive the best results from an orchard by saving a crop of hay from the same land, where both trees and grass have had nothing to depend upon but the natural fertility of the soil.

INSECTS AND REMEDIES.

Nearly all kinds of trees have their insect enemies, and although, as a general thing, a tree that is well fed and properly cultivated will come off victorious over all these insect enemies, still if they become troublesome it is not best to entirely ignore their depredations.

PEACH BORER.—This is a small white borer or grub which hatches on the bark of the tree just at the surface of the ground and punctures the bark, eating the inner bark and sap-wood. If the earth is pulled up around the trees in March to the height of one foot, and allowed to remain so until November and then leveled off again, the moth that lays the eggs will have to deposit them so high on the trunk of the tree that the bark will be too hard for the young borer to puncture. Repeat this process (hilling up in March and leveling off in November) each year and but little trouble will be experienced from borers. This is both simple and effective. Stiff wrapping paper tied around the trunk of the tree is said to answer the same purpose.

ROOT KNOT (Anguillula).—This microscopic insect, which has of late years been troublesome, is gradually disappearing, and we think that it will be but a short time longer till nothing more is heard of it. The small roots of the trees on which this insect has worked, possess a peculiar knotty appearance, much resembling a string of beads. There is no known remedy for this insect, except to give the tree liberal fertilizing and thorough cultivation; and if it has not become too badly affected it will outgrow the attack. This insect seems to be very fond of the roots of cow peas, and land that has been recently planted in these peas is in more danger of being infested with root knot than any other. Do not plant cow peas among peach trees.

PLUM CURCULIO.—This is a small dark brown beetle that punctures the fruit of plums (and sometimes apricots and nectarines) soon after the blossoms fall and the fruit is fairly set. The beetle lays its egg in the puncture, and after a short time this egg hatches into a grub, which destroys the fruit. One method of treatment is to spread a sheet under the tree and jar off the curculio by hitting the tree a quick sharp blow with a wooden mallet; this should be done early in the morning (before sunrise if possible) and followed up every few days for a month or more, commencing as soon as the blossoms have fallen. Burn all the insects and stung fruit thus collected, and there will be little or no damage result from the curculio. Another effectual method of treatment is to spray the trees soon after the blossoms fall, with a solution made by dissolving one pound of Paris Green, or London Purple, in 200 gallons of water.

SCALE INSECTS.—There are several kinds of scale insects which prey upon orange trees, nearly all of which can be readily subdued by using the Kerosene Emulsion, made as follows: Dissolve one pound of Whale Oil Soap in one gallon of boiling water and add, while hot, two gallons of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of thick cream. Add thirty gallons of water before using as a spray.

OTHER INSECTS, TREE WASHES, ETC.

Good results can be obtained in the eradication of aphides (plant lice) and other insect pests by the use of Tobacco Water or diluted Whale Oil Soap.

To make the Tobacco Water, boil up a kettle of tobacco stems and water; strain when cool and dilute with more water to about the consistency of weak lye. Apply to the tops of small trees with a common garden sprinkler; for use on larger trees a small force pump, with hose and spraying nozzle, becomes necessary.

The Whale Oil Soap mixture is made by diluting one pound of Whale Oil Soap in seven gallons of water. Apply the same as the tobacco mixture.

A good wash for the trunks of trees is made by dissolving one pound of potash in two gallons of water. This applied to the trunk and larger limbs will free the trunk from bark lice and will also aid the growth of the tree. As a wash for trees, this is far preferable to whitewash; it can be applied with an old brush or broom.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

FOR PRICES OF ALL TREES SEE PRICE LIST IN BACK OF CATALOGUE.

PEACHES.

WITHIN the past few years the culture of this fine fruit has assumed large proportions in the South, and wherever careful attention has been paid to the selection of proper varieties, the peach growing industry has proven very profitable.

We have for many years been making peaches a specialty, both in nursery and in our own orchards, and have probably tested a larger number of varieties than any other grower in the South, and confidently believe that we have now the most valuable collection of peaches ever grown in America, of varieties adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast region. We have not only tested the named varieties, but have planted and fruited several acres of seedlings (from selected seed of particular strains) with the hope of making still other valuable additions to the already fine list, and in this we are glad to state that we have been even more successful than we anticipated. Although we grow peach trees of all the most prominent varieties and can furnish varieties adapted to every peach growing section of the United States, yet it should be understood that not all of these varieties are adapted to any one section, and in order to assist our patrons to a proper selection of varieties for their own locality, we have made a classification of the varieties best adapted to the different sections (see pages 21 and 22), which we trust will aid them to an intelligent selection.

 We wish to call particular attention to the care that should be exercised at this time, against purchasing peach trees from sections that are affected with either the Peach Yellows or Peach Rosette, as special investigations of these two diseases recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (and on which a sixty-five page bulletin has been issued), shows these diseases to be virulently contagious, and that buds inserted from diseased trees will develop the disease in the stocks in which they are inserted. In view of the fact that no case of either of these diseases has ever been known in Florida (as corroborated by the above mentioned bulletin), it is of particular importance to every grower that no importation from either infected or doubtful localities should be made. In this connection we wish to say that the peach stocks upon which our varieties are budded are all raised by ourselves from *Florida native seed*, and every peach tree offered for sale from these nurseries is, therefore, *strictly home grown, both root and top*.

THE TIME AT WHICH THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES RIPEN, IS BASED UPON THIS LATITUDE (NORTH FLORIDA); DUE ALLOWANCE IN THIS RESPECT MUST BE MADE FOR POINTS EITHER NORTH OR SOUTH.

Angel.—This fine peach is a seedling from the Peen-to, originated near Waldo in this State, and first introduced by us three years ago. We take great pleasure in being able to state that it is proving all that was then claimed for it, as numerous growers throughout the State have abundantly testified. Some of the important characteristics of this variety are as follows: It is a very large peach (see cut); skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; the flesh is white, melting, juicy, mild sub-acid, of exquisite flavor, and entirely devoid of the

bitter almond or noyau flavor characteristic of the parent Peen-to and most of its seedlings. The fruit is a perfect freestone. Ripens June 20th to 30th. The trees come into bearing while very young and are exceedingly prolific. Its time of blooming is a full month later than the Peen-to, thus obviating danger from late frosts in many sections where the Peen-to gets caught. Very valuable.

Rev. Lyman Phelps, the noted fruit grower of Sanford, Fla., writes us under date of July 28th, 1892: "So far the Angel is the peach of any other for South Florida."

✓ **Amelia.**—This peach originated in Orangeburg, S. C., and is hard to excel either in size, beauty or quality: fruit very large, roundish oblong; suture large and deep, extending nearly around; skin pale, whitish yellow, shaded and marbled



ANGEL PEACH.

with crimson; flesh white, vinous, sweet, juicy and melting; freestone. Ripens July 1st to 10th.

✓ **Alexander.**—Fruit large, highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, and of fair quality; clingstone. The earliest to ripen of any variety of the Persian type; about June 1st.

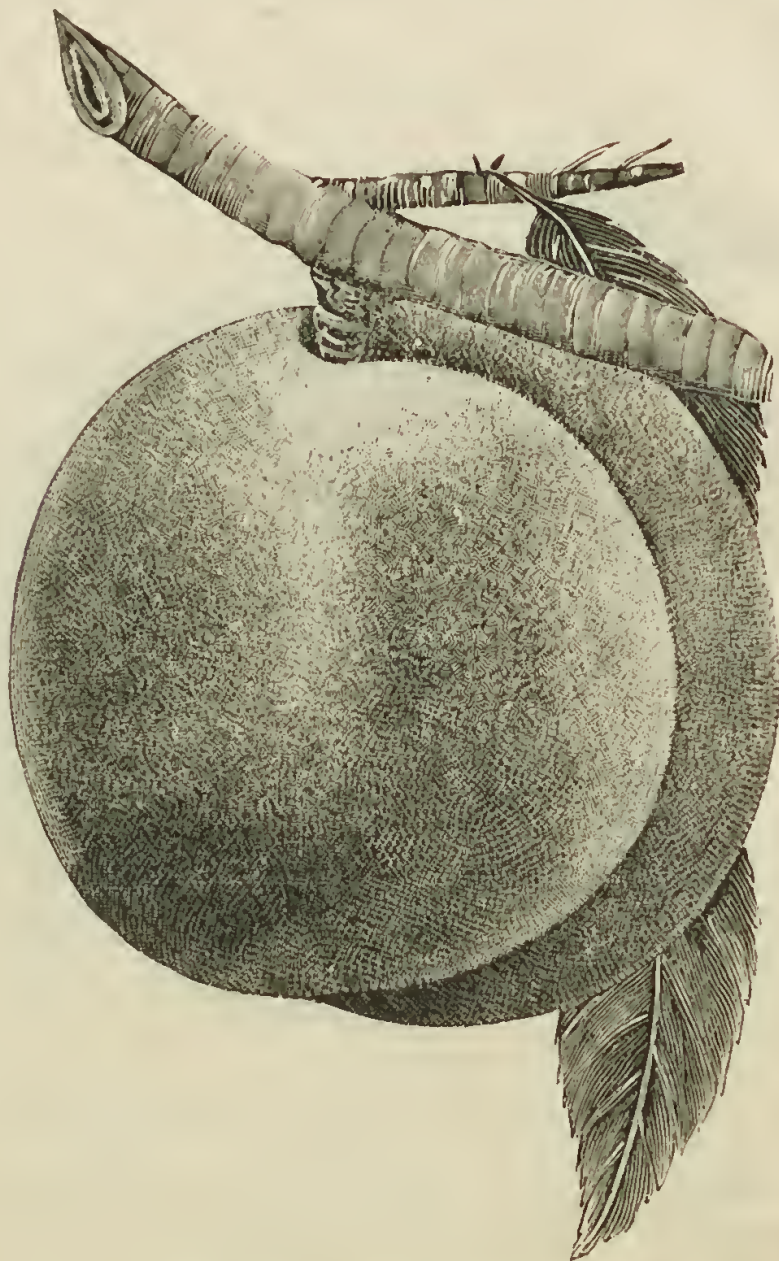
✓ **Bidwell's Early.**—A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Commences to mature at about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period. Uncertain in Northern Florida on account of early blooming.

✓ **Bidwell's Late.**—A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round; size large; color yellowish white; clingstone; flesh fine grained, sweet and juicy. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer farther north than most other varieties of the same origin.

Barrs' Early.—Seedling of Peen-to; resembles Bidwell's Early in shape; size medium to large; showy in appearance; sub-cling. Quality excellent; a prolific bearer. Matures one week later than Peen-to.

Barrs' Late.—Seedling of Peen-to; resembles Barrs' Early, but matures two weeks later. Quality excellent.

Climax.—This is a seedling of the Honey, possessing many of the characteristics of its parent, but is larger and about ten days later. Vigorous grower



BIDWELL'S LATE PEACH.

and heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance. Size medium, round, slightly oblong, with recurved point (shorter than point of the Honey); color pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, melting, sweet and sprightly, possessing character in its flavor with a distinct trace of acid. Quality excellent. Free-stone. June 25th to July 5th.

Countess.—Origin, native seedling, of which the parent tree is now about twelve years old; has a breadth of top of *thirty feet* and a circumference of trunk, at two feet from the ground, *forty and one-half inches*. It has borne uniformly heavy crops of a really superior fruit for the past nine or ten years, some years as high as

ten bushels on the tree. We consider it a variety well worthy of extensive propagation. Fruit nearly round, large to very large; skin white; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; freestone. Quality excellent. July 15th to 20th.

Cabler's Indian.—Origin, Texas; closely resembles Flewellen. Purple flesh, containing deeper purple veins, rich, sub-acid; decided Indian type; clingstone; very fine. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

Carpenter's Cling.—Originated by Mr. Carpenter, of Mountain City, Tex. Fruit large, white, sometimes marbled with carmine; flesh sweet, juicy and good. Ripens from July 15th to 20th.

Crawford's Early.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; freestone. Very productive; a standard market variety. Ripens end of June.

Crawford's Late.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; fine quality. Very popular old variety for market or canning purposes; freestone. Ripens last of July.

Chinese Cling.—Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens July 5th to 15th.

Chinese Free.—Seedling of Chinese Cling; size large, roundish oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; a desirable market variety; freestone. Ripens July 5th to 15th.

Chinese Blood.—A very fine blood clingstone of vigorous growth, and blooms very late in the spring; recently introduced from Japan and promises to be valuable; fruit large, blood red; clingstone; quality excellent. Ripens early in July.

Elberta.—Very large; skin yellow with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of high flavor; freestone. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling; one of the finest and most valuable varieties. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

Early Cream.—Seedling of the Honey, supposed to be crossed with the Peen-to. A very fine peach, much larger than the Honey, measuring two and two and one-half inches in diameter. Resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor; perfect freestone. The original tree is a strong grower, and has borne heavy crops for four years. Quality best. Ripens June 15th to 25th.

Edith.—Origin, native seedling. Fruit very handsome, large, nearly round as a ball; skin white, washed with red; flesh white, rich, juicy, sub-acid; quality best; clingstone. July 25th to 30th.

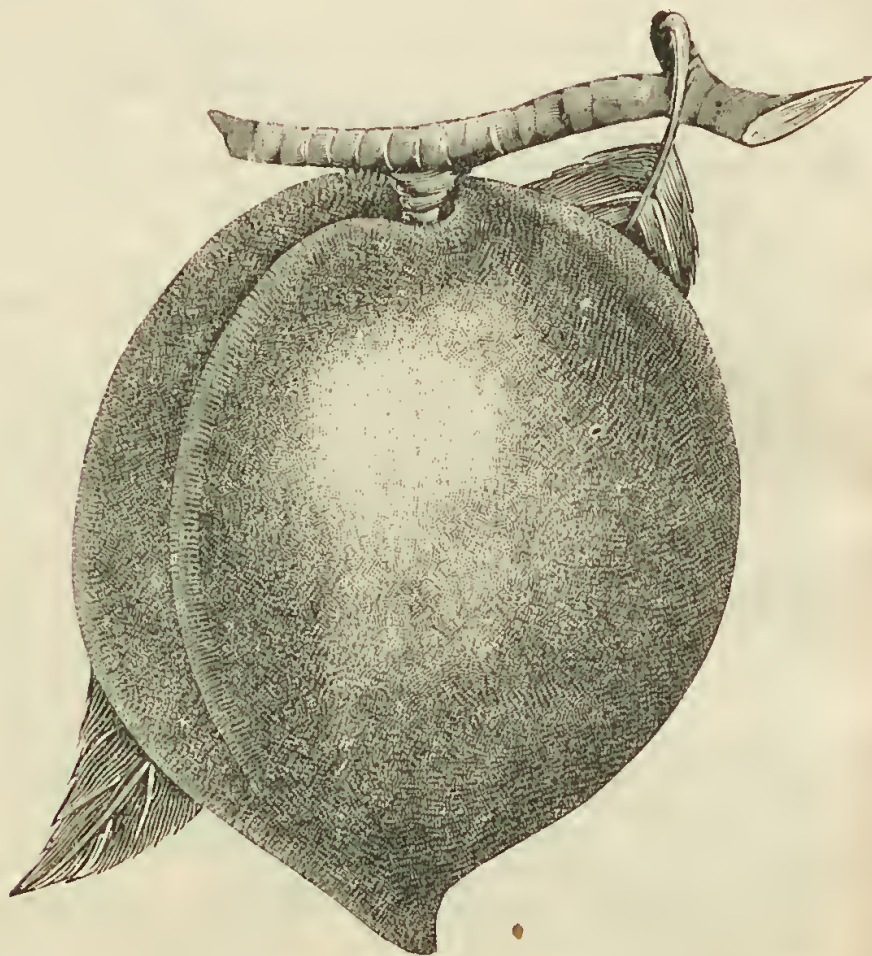
Elma.—This is a very fine peach, strongly resembling the Oldmixon Clingstone of the North, but is a Florida seedling, and bears abundantly in this locality. Fruit large, nearly round; skin yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with exceedingly rich, luscious, high flavor; clingstone. July 25th to 30th.

Florida Crawford.—This is a chance Florida seedling, which has been in heavy bearing in this county for many years, and which, from the similarity of the fruit to the well-known Late Crawford of more northern fame, we have named as above. The difference, however, between the Florida Crawford and the Late Crawford is very great in this respect, that while the former variety has borne continually heavy crops in this vicinity for many years, and is considered in this section of the State as one of the very finest peaches grown, the true Late Crawford, as brought here from the North, does not succeed at all. The similarity between the two varieties lies wholly in the fruit; the growth, character and adaptability of the trees are entirely distinct. The tree is a heavy and uniform bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oblong; suture distinct but shallow; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with rich, vinous flavor; freestone. Quality best. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

✓ **Franklin's August.**—Very large, fine white cling. Ripens about August 10th.

✓ **Florida's Own.**—Seedling of the Peen-to; size large; shape nearly round; appearance handsome; skin white, overspread with carmine; flesh sweet, juicy, rich and melting; sub-cling. Quality excellent. As early as the Peen-to, and very prolific.

✓ **Florida Gem.**—Seedling from the Honey, nearly as large as Imperial. Shape roundish oblong, pointed, highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; a perfect freestone. Quality very fine. Ripens July 1st to 10th.



✓ **EARLY CREAM PEACH.**

✓ **George the Fourth.**—Fruit very large, round; skin white, washed and dotted with red; flesh white, slightly red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich and of best quality; freestone. Ripens early in August.

✓ **Gibbons' October.**—Origin, native seedling. Tree of very handsome and vigorous growth and a heavy bearer; fruit medium to large; freestone. Quality unexcelled by any extremely late peach that ripens this far south. Ripens September 25th to October 15th.

✓ **General Lee.**—Seedling of the Chinese Cling. Size very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; clingstone; quality best, and a good market variety. Ripens from July 5th to 15th.

✓ **Honey.**—Fruit medium in size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side extending more than half way around and terminating in a sharp, peculiar/re-curved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; freestone. Quality excellent. June 5th to 15th.

✓ **Hale's Early.**—Origin, Ohio; fruit medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, melting, juicy and good; freestone. Ripens June 5th to 20th.

✓ **Imperial.**—A seedling of the Honey originated by ourselves, and the largest and finest in appearance of several hundred seedlings of this class that we have fruited; shape roundish oblong; size very large; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet and juicy; excellent flavor and good tone; perfect freestone. Quality best. Matures from June 25th to July 5th.

June Beauty.—Seedling of Peen-to. Sub-cling; shape roundish oblong; size medium to large. Quality good. Ripens ten days later than Peen-to.

Japan Dwarf Blood.—A stocky, rather dwarf-growing blood variety from Japan: of good size and appearance, and a perfect freestone; quality excellent. Ripens in June—earlier than Alexander; has fruited finely in Florida and Southern Louisiana, and great hopes are entertained of it as a valuable market peach.

✓ **Laura.**—Seedling of the Peen-to; originated in this county, where it has borne heavy crops for several years. Size very large, almost exactly round; flesh white, sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor; clingstone. Quality excellent. Ripens nearly with the Peen-to.

✓ **La Reine.**—Origin, native seedling; of strong growth and a heavy bearer. Fruit very large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with a deep red; flesh yellowish white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; clingstone. July 20th to 25th.

✓ **La Magnifique.**—Origin, native seedling; tree strong grower and heavy bearer. Fruit large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, sub-acid; clingstone. Quality best. August 1st to 10th.

✓ **Mountain Rose.**—Fruit large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, sub-acid. Quality excellent; freestone. Ripens June 5th to 15th.

✓ **Maggie.**—Seedling of the Peen-to; originated at Waldo, Fla. Shape roundish oblong; size large; color yellowish white, washed with carmine: sub-cling; flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy and melting; one of the best. Ripens very nearly with the Peen-to. Has brought fancy prices in Northern markets the past season.

Onderdonk.—Originated in Texas by Mr. G. Onderdonk. Fruit large; skin and flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet, and possessed of a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness; freestone. Ripens latter part of July.

✓ **Oldmixon Free.**—Fruit large, inclining to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

✓ **Peen-to.**—This peculiar sub-tropical peach was first introduced into this country a great many years ago from China, and is mentioned by Downing in his "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America." All trace of the Peen-to, as originally introduced, was subsequently lost; but the same variety was again introduced into this country from Australia in 1869, since which time it has been planted quite extensively in Florida, and has proven to be very valuable, not only for itself, but also for the seedlings that have been produced from it, several of which are an improvement upon the original variety, and all of which seem to retain the remarkable adaptability to a sub-tropical climate that is characteristic of the parent.

The Peen-to is a very curiously formed peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape. The color of the peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and, when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree, the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich,

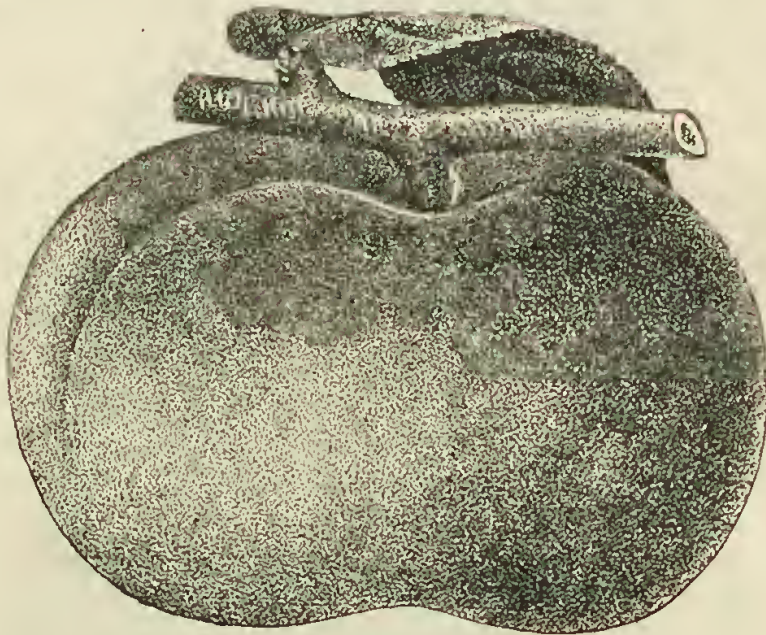
juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyan flavor, which is barely apparent, however, when the trees are properly fertilized; clingstone, stone remarkably small; ripens in this locality from May 20th to June 1st.

Pallas.—Seedling of the Honey. Fruit of good size; shape nearly round; color deep dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma, resembling the Grosse Mignonne in flavor; freestone. Quality excellent. June 20th to 30th.

Powers' September.—Origin, native seedling. Tree is a good grower and an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit good size, handsome, and of excellent quality; freestone. Ripens September 1st to 15th.

Queen of the South.—Seedling of the Peen-to. Size large, nearly round; flesh sweet and of good flavor; clingstone. Ripens a week later than Peen-to.

Reeves' Mammoth.—Originated in Orange County, Florida, and has been highly advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Ripens in July.



PEEN-TO PEACH.

Red Ceylon.—Originated in Florida, from seed obtained in Ceylon. The tree is a strong grower, and a heavy and annual bearer; fruit of good size; skin of a dull, green color; flesh blood red to the stone, from which it separates freely. The quality of this peach is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes. It is, however, a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor, which makes the fruit, when cooked, strongly resemble prunelles. Owing to its tropical origin this peach will, no doubt, succeed in the most extreme portions of the extreme South. It ripens in June.

Sunset.—Origin, native seedling, resembling the Orange Cling, but is more oblong. It is a most excellent peach, and does admirably here. Fruit very large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellow, with rich, dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, vinous; clingstone. July 25th to 30th.

Sanders' Cling.—Origin, Texas. Fruit large, bright yellow; very good quality. Ripens July 25th to August 1st.

Stump the World.—Origin, New Jersey. Size very large; shape nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; freestone. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

✓ **Salway.**—Fruit very large; yellow, beautifully mottled with a brownish red cheek, high color; very productive and a very fine freestone. Ripens early in August.

✓ **Smock.**—Fruit large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; moderately juicy and of very rich flavor. Ripens latter part of July.

TABER'S No.	26	} New, Special—See page 20.
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Texas.—Fruit medium to large; color greenish yellow, shaded with red; good; freestone. Ripens late in July.

Thurber.—A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and color. Size large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; freestone. Ripens middle of July.

Townsend.—Seedling from the Honey. Fruit large, oblong; color greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, juicy; excellent flavor; perfect freestone. Ripens July 1st to 10th.

Victoria.—Origin, native seedling. Size very large, nearly round; skin yellow; juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor; freestone. Ripens August 5th to 10th. A most excellent peach, well worthy of a place in any Southern peach orchard.

Waldo.—Seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey. Tree as good grower as the Peen-to and blooms a month later, thus escaping danger of late frosts; a very sure bearer. Very prolific. Fruit of medium size, roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from a dark red on side next the sun to a light salmon on the reverse side; flesh yellowish white, and red at the stone, from which it separates freely; juicy, melting, sweet. Quality best. Ripens with the Peen-to.

Yum Yum.—Seedling of Peen-to. Ripens with Maggie, which it resembles in appearance and description. A most excellent variety.

FIVE NEW PEACHES---SPECIAL.

We herewith offer for the first time, some new peaches that are the result of a special line of work, which we have carried on for several years past, namely: *the planting of selected seed from selected seedlings of particular strains or types of peaches.*

The origin of the five varieties herewith offered, was from the planting by us in 1887 of a large number of *seed from improved seedlings of the Honey Peach*, in which the parent seedlings had already shown a marked deviation from the type, and as a result we have some varieties that are a surprise to all those who have seen them, including ourselves. The fruit from over two hundred seedlings of the above mentioned origin was carefully tested by us in 1891, direct from the trees planted in our own orchards, and eleven trees (out of the two hundred) were marked with numbers as being especially valuable. From these eleven trees we have, this year, made a still further careful selection and reduced the number to five, all of which are possessed of genuine and individual merit, and to which we do not hesitate to attach our name. We wish to say, however, that the names and numbers under which these peaches will be sold during the coming winter, is only a temporary arrangement, as we want our customers to help give these fine peaches some suitable names, and offer them liberal inducements to do so, as follows:

\$160.00 WORTH OF PRIZES OFFERED.

For the best list of five names suitable for these new peaches, we offer seventy-five (\$75.00) dollars worth of nursery stock of any kind or kinds listed in our catalogue.

For the second best list of names, for the same peaches, we offer fifty (\$50.00) dollars worth of nursery stock selected from our catalogue.

For the third best list of names, we offer twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars worth of nursery stock selected from our catalogue.

For the fourth best list of names, we offer ten (\$10.00) dollars worth of nursery stock selected from our catalogue.

Conditions.—First. No person can compete for these prizes who does not order at least \$2.00 worth of these new varieties of peaches for this season's shipment (winter 1892-93), and no person is allowed to send in more than one list of prize names.

Second. The order for trees does not necessarily imply that the purchaser's list of prize names shall accompany the order. These lists can be submitted at any time up to May 1st, 1893, at which time the competition list will be closed.

Third. All competitors for these prizes must use a separate sheet of paper from that upon which any letter or order is written. This sheet must be headed, "Competition for Prize Peaches," with the five names for peaches following, and then signed by the competitor, with full post-office address given.

Fourth. The awarding of prizes will be made by a committee of prominent horticulturists appointed for the purpose, to whom the names of the competitors will not be divulged. The names of the prize winners will be announced to all competitors during the coming summer (1893). The shipment of the prizes (winner's selection of varieties) will be made in the winter of 1893-94, as the list of competitors will not be completed in time to make the awards the present season.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIVE NEW PEACHES.

Taber's No. 26.—Origin, *seedling of seedling of the Honey*; fruit large, roundish oblong; skin deep red; flesh blood red, firm, extremely juicy, rich, sub-acid; quality fine. This peach is a perfect blood clingstone. Tree thrifty and a heavy bearer. Ripens June 15th to 25th.

Taber's No. 29.—Origin, *seedling of seedling of the Honey*; fruit large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin red; flesh blood red, very juicy, sub-acid, of high flavor; delicious. This is a perfect blood freestone. Tree a good grower and very productive. Ripens June 15th to 25th.

Taber's No. 31.—Origin, *seedling of seedling of the Honey*; fruit, large, roundish oblong; skin red; flesh red, firm, very juicy and sweet; quality excellent. A blood clingstone and remarkably handsome. Ripens June 20th to 30th.

Taber's No. 33.—Origin, *seedling of seedling of the Honey*; fruit large, smooth, roundish oblong, somewhat pointed; skin very red; flesh red, meaty, sweet and delicious; clingstone; a very valuable variety. Tree vigorous and abundant bearer. Ripens June 25th to July 5th.

Taber's No. 34.—Origin, *seedling of seedling of the Honey*; fruit large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin red; flesh shows red markings but not as pronounced a blood peach as most of the others, rich, juicy, sweet and of very fine flavor; a perfect freestone. Tree heavy bearer. Desirable. Ripens June 25th to July 5th.

N. B.—All of these peaches bloom late in the spring—as late or later than the grandparent, Honey—thus obviating danger from late frosts. Their time for ripening is when peaches are in demand—after the earliest varieties have been marketed

and before the mid-summer varieties come on. All of these varieties show unmistakable evidence of having been crossed with blood peaches of the Spanish type, and hence they should prove well adapted to the entire South. One bushel of fruit from either one of these five varieties will easily pay for the cost of ten trees.

CLASSIFICATION OF PEACHES AS BEST ADAPTED TO DIFFERENT SECTIONS.

The sections of country covered by these respective lists are very large, and we are well aware that there are local conditions in some sections that would somewhat change these lists for particular localities. We do not claim these lists to be absolutely perfect, but after many years of somewhat extensive planting, experiments and research, we herewith submit them, in the confident belief that they will, in most cases, assist our customers to a better selection of varieties suited to the respective sections than they might otherwise make.

In printing these lists we have used three different kinds of type to represent the comparative value of the different kinds of peaches as market varieties for the respective sections.

LIST A.

Varieties best adapted to South Florida:

ANGEL.	Florida's Own.	Reeves' Mammoth.
BIDWELL'S EARLY.	Gibbons' October.	Red Ceylon.
BIDWELL'S LATE.	Honey.	Taber's No. 26 (New).
Barrs' Early.	Imperial.	Taber's No. 29 “
Barrs' Late.	June Beauty.	Taber's No. 31 “
Climax.	Japan Dwarf Blood.	Taber's No. 33 “
Countess.	Laura.	Taber's No. 34 “
Cabler's Indian.	La Reine.	Victoria.
Chinese Blood.	Maggie.	WALDO.
Early Cream.	Peen-to.	Yum Yum.
Florida Gem.	Powers' September.	
Florida Crawford.	Queen of the South.	

LIST B.

Varieties best adapted to Central and Northeastern Florida, otherwise described as that section of Florida running back some distance each way from an imaginary line drawn diagonally across the State from Cedar Keys to Jacksonville:

ANGEL.	Florida's Own.	Reeves' Mammoth.
Bidwell's Early.	Gibbons' October.	Sunset.
BIDWELL'S LATE.	Honey.	Sanders' Cling.
Climax.	IMPERIAL.	Texas.
Countess.	Japan Dwarf Blood.	Thurber.
Cabler's Indian.	La Magnifique.	Townsend.
Carpenter's Cling.	La Reine.	TABER'S No. 26 (New).
Chinese Blood.	Maggie.	TABER'S No. 29 “
EARLY CREAM.	Laura.	TABER'S No. 31 “
Edith.	Onderdonk.	TABER'S No. 33 “
Elma.	Peen-to.	TABER'S No. 34 “
Florida Gem.	Pallas.	Victoria.
Florida Crawford.	Powers' September.	WALDO.
Franklin's August.	Queen of the South.	Yum Yum.

LIST C.

Varieties best adapted to Northwestern Florida, extreme Eastern and Southern Georgia and the Gulf Coast region of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas:

ANGEL.	Florida Gem.	Reeves' Mammoth.
Amelia.	FLORIDA CRAWFORD.	Sunset.
Alexander.	Franklin's August.	Sanders' Cling.
Bidwell's Late.	George IV.	Stump the World.
Climax.	GIBBONS' OCTOBER.	Salway.
COUNTESS.	General Lee.	Smock.
CABLER'S INDIAN.	Honey.	Texas.
Carpenter's Cling.	Hale's Early.	Thurber.
Crawford's Early.	IMPERIAL.	Townsend.
Crawford's Late.	Japan Dwarf Blood.	TABER'S No. 26 (New).
Chinese Free.	LA REINE.	TABER'S No. 29 “
Chinese Cling.	LA MAGNIFIQUE.	TABER'S No. 31 “
Chinese Blood.	Mountain Rose.	TABER'S No. 33 “
EARLY CREAM.	Onderdonk.	TABER'S No. 34 “
Elberta.	Oldmixon Free.	VICTORIA.
Edith.	Pallas.	WALDO.
Elma.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER.	

LIST D.

Varieties best adapted for general planting in most of the peach-growing sections of the United States, not specially mentioned in lists A., B. and C.:

Amelia.	Florida Gem.	Pallas.
Alexander.	Florida Crawford.	Powers' September.
Climax.	Franklin's August.	Reeves' Mammoth.
Countess.	GEORGE IV.	Stump the World.
Cabler's Indian.	Gibbons' October.	SALWAY.
Carpenter's Cling.	GENERAL LEE.	SMOCK.
CRAWFORD'S EARLY.	Hale's Early.	Texas.
CRAWFORD'S LATE.	Imperial.	Thurber.
Chinese Free.	Japan Dwarf Blood.	Taber's No. 26 (New).
Chinese Cling.	La Reine.	Taber's No. 29 “
Chinese Blood.	La Magnifique.	Taber's No. 31 “
Early Cream.	Mountain Rose.	Taber's No. 33 “
ELBERTA.	Onderdonk.	Taber's No. 34 “
Elma.	Oldmixon Free.	Victoria.

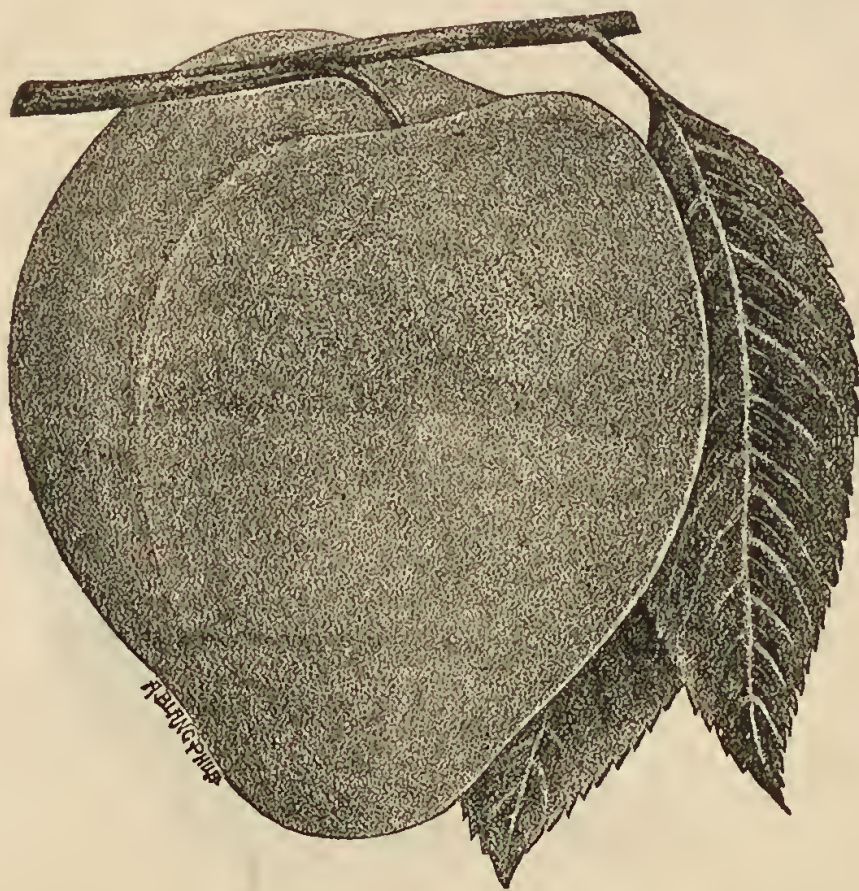
PLUMS.

Since the introduction of the Kelsey and other Oriental Plums a few years ago, the cultivation of these Japanese varieties has been yearly on the increase, and they are now, to a large extent, superceding the older native sorts. A judicious selection of these Japanese varieties will furnish a succession of fine fruit from June till September, and we advise every one to plant them, both for home use and for market.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Kelsey.—The success that has attended the planting of this variety during the past few years throughout many portions of the South has brought it into such prominent notice that it does not longer need an extended introduction of its merits. We have grown the enormous number of 476 of these fruits on a single three-year-old tree. We have grown many specimens that would measure from eight to eight and three-fourth inches in circumference, and which have weighed

from five to five and one-half ounces each. The tree is of upright growth, having a tendency to long, slender branches, which, in order to make the tree stocky, should be frequently pinched back; fruit very large, from seven to nine inches in circumference, of heart shape; color greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red and with a lovely bloom; quality excellent; meaty, rich and juicy. It has a remarkably small pit. It comes into bearing while very young, and is enormously productive; it possesses superior shipping qualities, as the fruit is firm and meaty, and will easily keep in good condition for from one to two weeks after reaching maturity. Commences to ripen last of July and continues several weeks.



KELSEY PLUM.

Burbank.—Introduced by Luther Burbank, of California, from Japan. The fruit is usually from five to five and a half inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japan plums; nearly globular, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a *deep yellow color*, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is unusually vigorous, with strong upright shoots, and large, rather broad leaves. Commences to bear usually at two years of age. This variety has fruited over a large section of the South, and is one of the most valuable varieties of the Japan type. The skin is thick and leathery, thus rendering it almost or entirely free from attacks of *cureulio* and making it an admirable shipping variety.

Professor VanDeman, Chief of Division of Pomology of United States Department of Agriculture, says of it: "This variety was imported from Japan by Mr. Burbank, December 20, 1885, among a lot of seedlings; but as it proved, upon coming to a fruiting age, to be superior to many of the named kinds, he sent specimens to this office in 1887, and it was named in this division in honor of the introducer. The fruit carries remarkably well and tree appears to be entirely hardy, at least as far north as Geneva, N. Y., where it has fruited this year. It is also a very good pro-

duer. I think it deserves extensive trial, as persons who have already tested it are contemplating planting it largely for market." We heartily concur in the high praise given this variety by Prof. VanDeman and others, and deem it worthy of extensive propagation. In this locality the fruit ripens in June.

Satsuma Blood.—Fruit large, nearly globular in shape; skin dark purplish red, almost solid color except a slightly lighter shade in the suture, and covered with a lilac bloom; flesh dark red or blood color, firm, rather juicy, well flavored; pit very small. Time of maturity early in July or three weeks before Kelsey. This variety is proving well in the Middle and Northern States as well as in the South. It is undoubtedly one of the finest of the Japan sorts, and worthy of extensive planting.



Sweet Botan.—Fruit large, nearly round, diameter about two and one-half inches either way; skin green, nearly covered with dull purple and blue bloom; flesh yellowish, a little coarse grained, firm, sugary, at times slightly sub-acid, adheres slightly to the stone; quality very good. Maturity June 20th to July 5th.

Yellow Fleshed Botan.—This fruit is identical with the "Abundance" Plum of some growers. Fruit large, round, with pointed apex; skin yellow, heavily washed with purplish carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid with slight apricot flavor; clingstone; quality best; pit small. Matures June 25th to July 5th.

Chabot.—Fruit large, about two inches in diameter, slightly oblong; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh yellow, very solid, sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity July 20th to August 1st.

Ogon.—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow with faint bloom; flesh firm and very sweet; quality good; freestone. Ripens about the middle of June.

Botankio.—A vigorous grower; fruit large; color a yellow ground, nearly covered with red and a blue bloom; flesh firm, sugary, sub-acid; quality good; a prolific variety. Ripens middle of July.

Long Fruited.—Fruit large, oblong; skin bright carmine red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine grained, firm, sub-acid; quality fair; clingstone. Ripens June 20th to July 1st. An early and showy fruit.

Yellow Japan.—Fruit large, nearly round; skin yellow, washed with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality. Ripens early in July. Tree is vigorous, resembling Kelsey in growth, but with larger leaves.

Bailey's Japan (New).—Introduced by Mr. Normand, of Louisiana, who says of it: "I got this variety from Japan among a lot of trees without any name. It is different from any of the thirty varieties I have on my experimental grounds: fruited here this season for the first time in this country; fruit almost as large as Kelsey, nearly globular and overspread with a light cherry red color; tree a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Fruit ripens fully fifteen days after the Wild Goose, or just after the Burbank, and a little ahead of the Satsuma." This variety was named in honor of Prof. L. H. Bailey, editor of *American Gardening*.

Normand's Japan (New).—Also introduced by Mr. Normand, who says: "Like the Bailey Japan, imported without any label, and in the absence of a name, I have named this variety Normand's Japan. This is my choice of all the Oriental plums; fruited this season probably for the first time in this country: fruit a beautiful golden color, a little larger and better than the Burbank: shaped like an apple; fine flavor; tree of symmetrical growth and very prolific. Ripens just after the Sweet Botan." Mr. Normand has published testimonials as to the quality and value of the two above described fruits, from some of the leading horticulturists of the country, all of whom speak very highly of them, he having furnished them with samples of the fruit.

OTHER VARIETIES.

Excelsior, (New).—This is a seedling of the Kelsey, originated by ourselves, and is one of the best of a dozen Kelsey seedlings that we have fruited; it is undoubtedly a cross between the Kelsey and some variety of the Chickasaw type. The tree is stocky, symmetrical, vigorous, branching, and less inclined to long willowy growth than the Kelsey; it more nearly resembles the Chickasaw type in this respect and also in foliage. Fruit large, round, one and one-half inches in diameter; color reddish purple with heavy blue bloom, very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of best quality. Ripens early in June. The parent tree has been in fruiting for three years, and during that period has produced more fruit than any one tree of any other variety on our place, either native or foreign. We believe it is to be a decided acquisition.

Prunus Pissardii (Persian Purple Leaved Plum).—This is a very handsome purple leaved tree, retaining its foliage and deep color throughout the hottest summers and until midwinter. Tree a strong grower. Fruit of a crimson color; medium to large; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. Ripens in June. In its ornamental capacity this tree is decidedly the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees.

Golden Beauty.—Fruit large, of a beautiful golden yellow; flesh sweet; quality best. Ripens early in August. A comparatively new variety, but one that is attracting considerable attention in several of the Southern States. Tree vigorous.

Wild Goose.—Size large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet and of excellent quality; clingstone. Ripens in June. Not adapted south of this latitude.

Marianna.—The fruit of this variety is not equal in character to either that of the Wild Goose or Golden Beauty, all of which belong to the Chickasaw type. The tree, however, possesses great value as a stock upon which to bud other varie-

ties, it being remarkably healthy and of a very stocky, vigorous growth and never suckers from the roots. All of the plums that we offer this season are grown on Marianna Plum stocks.

PRUNES.

D'Ente.—*Synonyms:* *Robe deSergent, d'Agen*.—This is the kind that produces the famous Prune d'Agen, shipped all over the world from Bordeaux, France, and it is the variety mostly cultivated in the valleys of Garonne and Lot, with Agen for an entrepot or shipping place for the merchandise in its bulk. Fruit medium to large, in some instances quite large; elongated, oval in shape; skin thin, covered with heavy bloom; color deep violet when fully ripe, yellow, soft, juicy and sweet. Ripens in August. The tree is vigorous and a very productive and constant bearer in all sections suited to prune culture.

Petite Prune d'Agen.—This type of the Prune d'Agen was introduced from France into California in the year 1857 by Mr. Pierre Pellier, of San Jose. This petite prune, so extensively cultivated in California, is an excellent variety for drying: it is from small to medium, pyriform, reddish purple, very sweet, and parts freely from the stone.

German.—This is an old and well-known variety in California, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Fruit of good size, long, oval; skin purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; freestone. Ripens early in September.

Italian.—*Synonyms:* *Fellenberg, Swiss Prune*.—Originated in the neighborhood of Milan, Italy. Fruit medium to large; shape oval; color of skin dark purple; flesh fine, firm, sugary, slightly perfumed, of fair quality for the table; splendid to dry; separates well from the stone. Ripens middle of September. One of the best known and most highly prized varieties.

Silver.—Originated with W. H. Prettyman, of Oregon, who says of it: "It is a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it much resembles, but is much more productive, one tree of the Silver Prune producing more fruit than five of Coe's Golden Drop." Samples of dried fruit brought the highest price in the San Francisco market, and it is, in the judgment of fruit experts, because of its large size and superior flavor, entitled to rank first among prunes and drying plums. September.

APPLE TREES.

While Florida as a State is not considered an apple-growing country, yet the following varieties have met with success in the upper sections of the State, and some of them even further south.

Red Astrachan.—Large to quite large; crimson, with thick bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree vigorous grower, and comes into bearing early.

Early Harvest.—Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well-known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

Early Red Margaret.—Of medium size; skin yellow and crimson, with dark red stripes: sub-acid and high flavor; follows Early Harvest in maturity.

Red June.—Medium, conical; deep red; juicy, and very productive. June 20th to July 15th.

Jennings' Florida.—This is a variety that has been grown in this county for quite a number of years under the above local name. The tree is of very handsome, vigorous growth, of spreading, open habit, and a heavy annual bearer. It shows marked adaptability to this climate, behaving as an apple tree should; in fact, we have never seen in New England, in any of the large orchards that abound there, any trees that seem better suited to their locality. We are not cer-

tain of the true name of this variety, or whether it is entitled to any other than the one by which it is known here, and for the present, until this can be determined, it is offered under the above name. It is certainly better adapted to this section than any other variety that has ever been grown here: fruit large; shape oblate: color green: flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good: a fine cooking apple, and also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

PEARS.

All the varieties herewith offered, are grown on LeConte or Japan Pear roots. There has been abundant proof, during the past few years, that such trees are much better adapted to the extreme South than those grown on imported pear stock.

LeConte.—Supposed to be a cross between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage, is extremely prolific and an annual bearer; it seems to adapt itself more readily than any other variety to radically different conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other pears are satisfactory, the LeConte seems to have found its natural home. The fruit is large to very large, pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow, and when the fruit is properly handled, the quality is good. In this connection we wish to say that many varieties of pears, and particularly the LeConte, should be picked from the trees *as soon as grown and before they have colored up*. They will ripen thoroughly in a dark room, and be of much better flavor than if allowed to hang on the trees till fully ripe. If the fruit is to be shipped, pack and forward it as soon as picked, and it will ripen up while in transit. It is an excellent shipper, and prices for this variety have been very satisfactory. The past season this fruit has commanded \$5.00 to \$7.00 per barrel in the large fruit centers, and any one who has seen the wonderful productiveness of this variety does not need to be told that at these figures a LeConte orchard is a valuable investment. Fruit ripens from middle to last of July. Trees that we offer of this variety are all grown on their own roots.

Keiffer.—Supposed to be a cross between the China Sand Pear and the Bartlett. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. The trees much resemble the LeConte in their general habit, but commence bearing at an earlier age, and can be planted nearer together than LeConte; should not be allowed to overbear while young, which it is inclined to do; extremely prolific and valuable. Ripens in September and October.

Lawson or Comet.—Color a most brilliant crimson on bright yellow ground: flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of high quality. Ripens in Central New York from middle of July to first of August (and, of course, correspondingly earlier in locations further South). Of superior shipping qualities. Tree a good grower, and heavy annual yielder, beginning to bear young. The original tree, now over a hundred years old, still bears a crop every year. Its beauty and earliness render it very desirable for the home garden.

Bartlett.—It is hardly necessary to describe this well known and popular variety. Wherever pears are grown at all it is recognized as one of the best. Ripens in July.

Howell.—Medium size; rich, juicy, delicious: tree an open grower and good bearer. Last of July and beginning of August.

Buffum.—Small to medium; buttery, sweet and high flavor; compact grower. Ripens in August.

Duchesse d'Angouleme.—Fruit large; fine flavored, melting, juicy; tree good grower and very reliable bearer. Last of August.

✓ **Cole's Coreless.**—A new pear, originated on grounds of E. Eicholtz, Detroit, Kansas. Tree is a vigorous grower in nursery, earlier than the Keiffer, resembling the Clapp's Favorite in color of wood and appearance. It is said to be a very young and annual bearer. The great peculiarity of this pear is that it has no core whatever, and is practically seedless. The leathery carpels which surround the seeds in ordinary pears and apples are entirely absent. Embedded in the flesh,



BRANCH OF LÉCONTE PEAR. ✓

at the center, are only a few empty and shriveled shells of seeds. Quality of fruit good to best; size medium to large; color bright yellow when fully ripe. Season September to November. It is certainly an interesting novelty, and is worthy of a place in every collection.

Mr. Eicholtz, the originator, has fruited this pear for the past seven years, and says of it: "It withstands heat and cold better than any other pear tree; is a strong grower, and as a market fruit has no equal."

Prof. Eli Minch, of New Jersey, who tested the fruit, says of it: "In point of quality we know of no pear at any season that is superior."

Beurre d'Anjou.—Large; skin yellow with light russet spots; flesh white, buttery, melting, rich and juicy. Ripe in September.

Buerre Clairegeau.—Large; melting, sweet and good; tree of stout growth. September and October.

Seckle.—Small; skin yellowish brown, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, melting, rich, spicy and delicious. Ripe in August.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large; skin pale yellow, delicately splashed with crimson in the sun; flesh fine grained, melting, rich, vinous and sweet. Ripe in August.

Jefferson.—Ripens in Central Mississippi from the 1st to the 10th of June; is in market as early as the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size, pyriform in shape; color bright yellow, with a bright, deep crimson cheek. It is ripe and marketed before the LeConte is ready to ship, and this, with its handsome appearance, makes it valuable. In quality it is inferior.

Garber's.—A seedling of China Sand, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania. Resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality: matures in October; tree of more open growth than the Keiffer.

Smith's.—Almost identical with LeConte in size, shape and quality, but perhaps a little earlier.

Idaho.—A new variety very highly recommended by the introducers as well as by numerous leading pomologists of this country who have tested it. Tree a strong grower, resembling LeConte in this respect. Fruit large and of excellent quality.

At the meeting of the American Pomological Society in 1889, at Ocala, Fla., the Committee upon Native Fruits, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of New York, chairman, reported upon this pear as follows:

"The most noteworthy new fruit which has come to the notice of your committee is the Idaho Pear. It is a chance seedling, originating near Lewiston, Idaho. In size, general appearance and aroma, it resembles the crosses of the Chinese Sand Pear, but its eating quality is far superior to that of any of this class known in cultivation. It is very large and handsome; irregular, globular, somewhat depressed. The cavity of the fruit is very irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx very small and closed; core very small; skin golden yellow with many russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor; season September and October. So far it has not fruited outside of its native locality, where the tree has withstood a temperature of thirty degrees below zero."

Trees of this variety promise well, but none in the South are yet old enough to bear.

KAKI OR JAPAN PERSIMMON.

This fruit has been thoroughly tested in Florida and throughout the cotton belt of the Southern States, and has proved to be a decided acquisition. Some of the varieties come into bearing at a very early age, and are very prolific: in fact, the young trees have a tendency of taking on too much fruit, and this tendency should be checked by removing part of the fruit the first year if the trees are heavily loaded. It is not uncommon for trees that have only been set out one year to bear twenty to fifty persimmons. As the fruit is very large and heavy the strain on the tree is very severe.

All of our Japan Persimmons are worked on Native Seedling Persimmon stocks and are much better than the imported trees, the latter being sadly deficient in roots. Not only this, but the Japanese importations are sadly mixed, many different varieties being sent out under one name, or one variety under several different names.

"We have for several years past, been propagating the different varieties from bearing trees, and have devoted much time and work to the proper nomenclature of varieties. We have in our Kaki memorandum book, notes on nineteen different varieties, made with the ripe fruit in one hand and pencil in the other, fifteen of the nineteen varieties above alluded to having fruited in our own orchards. We have the description, outline and exact measurement of these varieties, and the nomenclature has been made very carefully, and is corroborated by the best authority. This is something worth taking into consideration in purchasing Japan Persimmon trees, as we feel free to say that not one-half of the Japan Persimmons heretofore offered for sale by nurserymen and dealers have been true to name. In this connection it is with pleasure that we quote from the highest authority in the United States, as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15th, 1892.

"Mr. G. L. Taber:

"DEAR SIR—I have read with much interest your article on the Kaki in the last number of the Florida Dispatch and Fruit Grower. Your description of the varieties exactly accords with my own.

"H. E. VANDEMAN,

"Chief of Division of Pomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Hyakume.—Very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at point opposite the stem; diameter two and three quarter inches longitudinally and three inches transversely; color of skin rather a light yellow, nearly always marked with dark rings at apex; flesh dark, sweet, crisp and meaty, entirely free from astringency and good to eat while still hard; one of the best varieties; keeps well; tree of good growth and a free bearer.

Tane-Nashi.—Very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter three inches longitudinally and three and one-eighth inches transversely; color of skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow; generally seedless, astringent until fully ripe, then one of the best.

Hachiya.—Very large, oblong conical with sharp point; very showy; diameter three and a half inches longitudinally and three inches transversely; color of skin reddish yellow with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow; some seed, astringent until fully ripe, then very good; tree vigorous and shapely.

Yeddo-Ichi.—Large, oblate; diameter two and a half inches longitudinally and three inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline with a slight depression at the end opposite the stem; color of skin a darker red than most varieties; flesh a dark brown color verging into purple; quite seedy. In quality it is one of the best, being exceedingly rich and sweet, and, like the Hyakume, is good to eat while still hard; tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty.

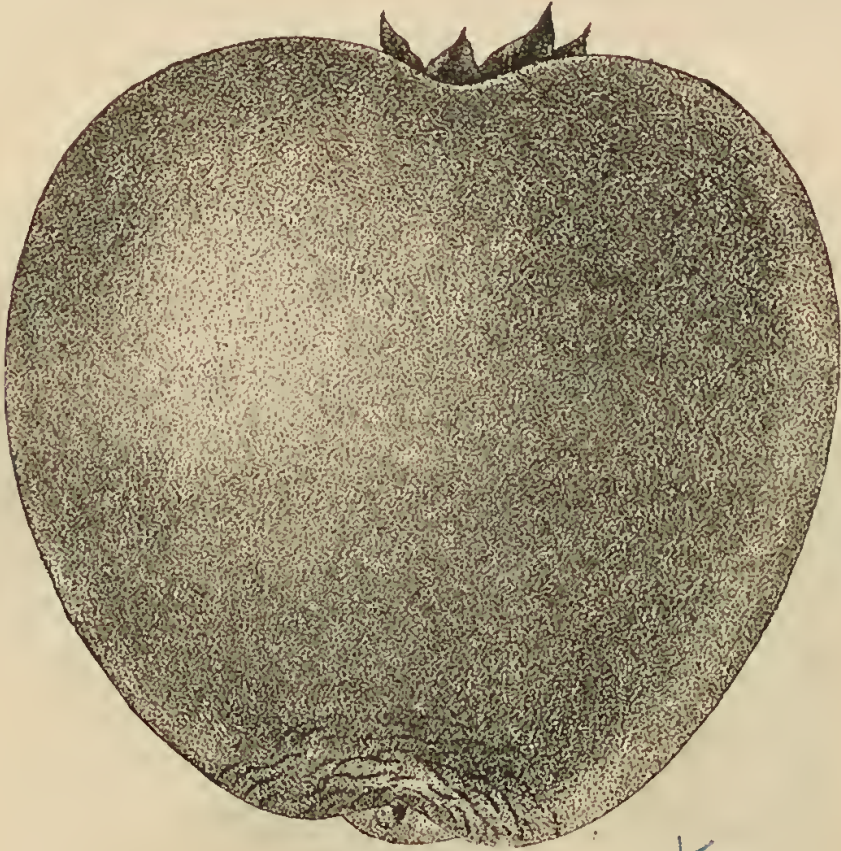
Yemon.—Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter two and a quarter inches longitudinally and three and one-eighth inches transversely; skin bright orange yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine; tree rather an open grower, with distinct foliage of a lighter shade than most others.

Tsuru.—Longest in proportion to its size of all the varieties, slender, pointed; diameter three and a quarter inches longitudinally and two and one-eighth inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange colored with darker coloring in immediate vicinity of seed, which are few, very astringent until ripe and one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper and of good quality when fully ripe; tree a heavy bearer.

Zengi.—The smallest of all the varieties introduced; round or roundish oblate; diameter one and three-quarter inches longitudinally and two and one-quarter inches

transversely; color of skin reddish yellow; flesh very dark, shows black dots and white fibers when cut transversely; very seedy; quality very good, it being edible while still hard, and one of the earliest varieties to ripen; tree vigorous and good bearer.

Okame.—Large, roundish oblate, always showing peculiar corrugated appearance at the stem end; somewhat four-sided, with well-defined quarter marks at apex; diameter two and three-eighth inches longitudinally and three inches transversely; color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; flesh yellow, with but few seeds, rich, meaty, free from astringency; quality fine; tree a good bearer.



JAPAN PERSIMMON—HYAKUME.

Costata.—Medium oblong, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter two and one-quarter inches longitudinally and two and three-eighth inches transversely; color of skin salmon yellow; flesh yellow, nearly seedless, astringent until ripe and then very fine; one of the latest to ripen and a good keeper; tree the most ornamental of all, it being a very upright rapid grower, with large, luxuriant foliage.

We have also the following excellent varieties, which we offer at present, under numbers, until their names can be fully determined:

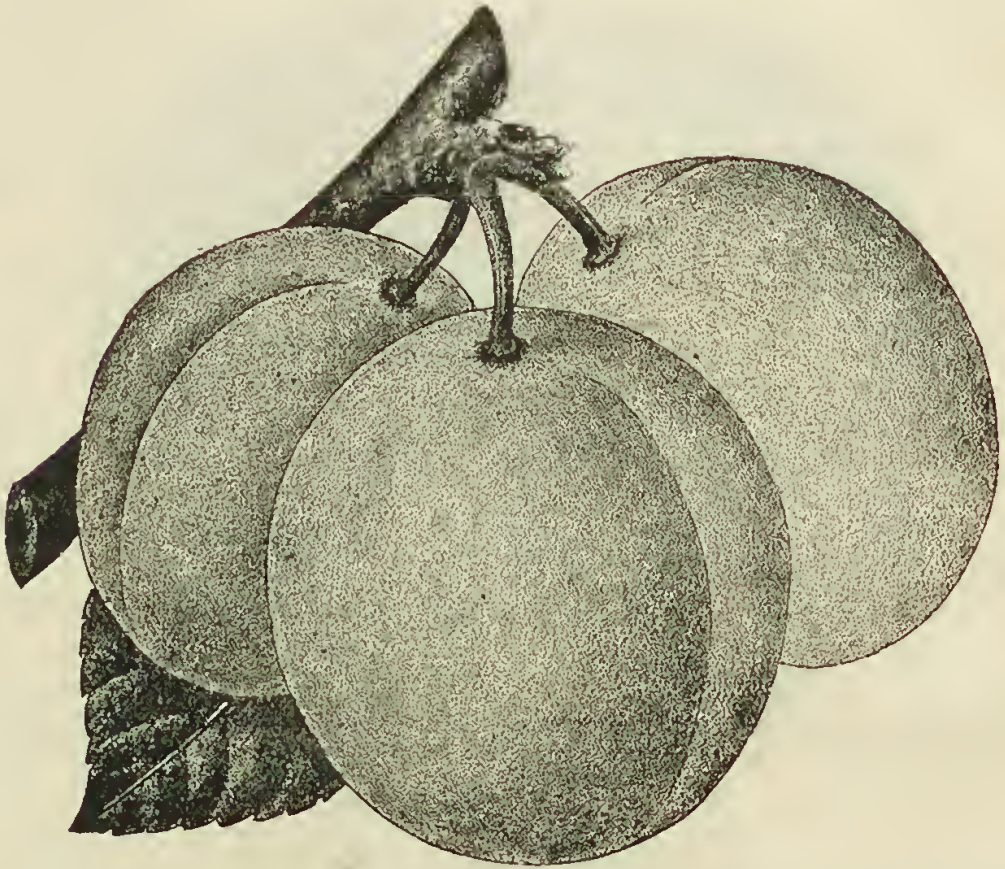
Taber's No. 23.—Medium to large, oblate; diameter, one and three-quarter inches longitudinally and two and one-half inches transversely; color of skin rather a dark red with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark colored, sweet and free from astringency, seedy; quality excellent.

Taber's No. 72.—Very large, roundish oblate, smooth and handsome; diameter, two and one-half inches longitudinally and three and one-eighth inches transversely; color of skin light red with occasional rings or marks of darker color; flesh yellow, with but little astringency and few seed; early to ripen and of the best quality.

Taber's No. 129.—Large, roundish, flattened at base, with a small but well defined point at apex: diameter, two and three-eighths inches longitudinally and two and five-eighths inches transversely; color of skin dark red and of a peculiar roughened texture, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance, except that these checks or marks are very small and uniform; flesh dark colored, sweet and meaty, free from astringency; plenty of seed; quality excellent and fruit very handsome.

APRICOTS.

This fruit, which has met with so much success in California, has never been planted extensively in the South. There are one or two varieties, lately originated



SANTA FE APRICOT.

in Florida, that seem better adapted to the extreme South than either the older common kinds or Russian varieties, all of which we have tested.

Santa Fe.—This valuable variety originated about ten years ago on the shore of Lake Santa Fe, in Alachua County, Florida, but it is only within a short time that it has been propagated and introduced. Our attention was first called to this variety by Baron H. von Luttichau, of Earleton, Fla., and after investigating its merits we are confident in the opinion that it is well worthy of propagation. The original tree has borne good crops annually for several years past, while the common kinds grown in the same vicinity fail to fruit. It generally blooms late enough in the spring to escape danger from frosts, and yet matures its fruit very early in the season—the last of May or early June. Last year the fruit was ripe on the 26th of May. Fruit medium in size, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; flesh whitish yellow; freestone; quality best. Tree extremely strong grower of open habit.

Royal.—This variety is held in the highest esteem in California, both for shipping in a fresh state and for drying. Fruit large, oval; color of skin dull yel-

low, tinged with red on the sunny side; flesh pale orange color, firm, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens in July. One of the best for cultivation in all sections where the apricot thrives.

✓ **Japan.**—This variety was imported by ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, while Minister to Japan. It is said to be one of the largest and best in cultivation, and has succeeded admirably in Southern Louisiana. Fruit large, bright yellow, fine flavor; probably an acquisition.

FIGS.

Figs do well almost everywhere in Florida and many other Southern States. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.



✓ LEMON FIG.

Celestial.—Fruit medium to small, very sweet, and in point of quality the best. Tree vigorous grower, very prolific, and one of the hardiest varieties.

Lemon.—Medium to large, yellow, sweet; profuse and early bearer; a very desirable variety. Hon. Harrison Reed, of Jacksonville, Fla., has one tree of this variety, which he says has given him ten to twelve bushels of fruit annually for the past ten years.

✓ **Brunswick.**—Fruit large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable. This variety often fruits for us in the nursery rows the same season that cuttings are planted. One of the best.

✓ **Blue Genoa.**—Fruit large, bluish black, of excellent quality.

✓ **Brown Turkey.**—Medium, brown, sweet and excellent.

In addition to the above we can supply a limited number of several other varieties, including Black Ischia, Green Ischia, White Genoa, Black Havana, etc.

✓ QUINCES.

✓ **Chinese.**—Oblong, of extraordinary size, often weighing two pounds or over; flesh tender; one of the best varieties.

✓ **Champion.**—A new variety, highly recommended; fruit large and fine; a heavy bearer.

✓ POMEGRANATES.

✓ **Purple Seeded.**—A new variety originated at Monticello, Fla.; a decided novelty of great merit. Mr. P. J. Berckmans describes it as follows. "Fruit very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy, sprightly, vinous and of best quality. The color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet pomegranate." Mr. D. Redmond says. "It seems to me unique and unlike any other variety with which I am acquainted. The variety is well worth perpetuating. * * * It is a good thing." The seeds are of deep purple; the flavor is very fine sub-acid.

✓ MULBERRIES.

✓ **Hicks.**—This gives fruit three months in the year; fruit sweet. The tree grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to keep poultry or hogs.

✓ **Downing.**—A good large berry, more acid than the Hicks; tree strong, upright grower, foliage dark green; quite ornamental for the lawn.

✓ **Morus Multicaulis.**—(Silk Worm Tree).—Tree a vigorous grower. To parties wishing to engage in the growing of silk we can supply either trees or cuttings.

✓ **Morus Alba.**—White Mulberry; large and very sweet; rapid grower, and very productive.

✓ LOQUAT—JAPAN MEDLAR.

This is a beautiful evergreen tree, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Trees blossom in the fall, and ripen a delicious fruit in February and March. It is being propagated in Florida with profitable results. Flowers white, in spikes; fruit size of the Wild Goose Plum, oblong, bright yellow; sub-acid; good. Tree quite ornamental.

✓ OLIVES.

In giving a description of the Olive tree, and the soil and climate in which it thrives, we quote from that eminent authority, Mr. Charles Downing, in his "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America:"

"The olive, which, as London justly remarks, furnishes, in its invaluable oil, the cream and butter of Spain and Italy, will undoubtedly one day be largely cultivated in our Southern States.

* * * * *

"The olive tree commences bearing five or six years after being planted. Its ordinary crop is fifteen or twenty pounds of oil per annum, and the regularity of the crop, as well as the great age to which it lives, renders an olive plantation one of the most valuable in the world. With respect to its longevity, we may remark that there is a celebrated plantation near Terni, in Italy, more than five miles in extent, which, there is every reason for believing, has existed since the time of Pliny.

"The olive is not a very tender tree. It will thrive further north than the orange. The very best sites for it are limestone ridges, and dry, crumbling lime-

stone rocky regions always produce the finest oil. The tree, however, thrives most luxuriantly in deep, rich, clayey loams, which should be rendered more suitable by air-slaked lime as manure. It requires comparatively little pruning or care when a plantation is once fairly established.

"There are numberless varieties enumerated in the French catalogues, but only a few of them are worth the attention of any but the curious collector.

"The *Olivier Picholine* yields the fruit most esteemed for pickling. It grows quite readily in any tolerable soil, and is one of the hardiest varieties."

The above named variety (*Picholine*) is the only one we are propagating. This variety is held in high esteem in California, where it is successfully grown, and produces a fine grade of both oil and pickles. Our trees of this variety are fine, thrifty and vigorous, and we have great faith in their general adaptability to Florida. Our trees, set out five years ago, are now heavily loaded with fruit.

ORANGES.

Satsuma.—(Synonyms: Oonshiu, Unshiu, Kii Seedless).—A native of the island of Kiusiu, Japan, and named after one of the chief cities of that island by the



CROSS SECTION OF SATSUMA ORANGE.

request of Mrs. General VanValkenburg. The fruit is medium-sized, flattened, deep orange color; smooth thin skin, which is sweet, aromatic, and easily detached from the pulp; color of pulp dark orange; segments part freely; fine grain, tender, juicy, sweet, delicious, and entirely seedless. There is none of that peculiar rank odor which characterizes most other varieties belonging to the same class and species. The tree is perfectly thornless, of dwarf habit, comes into bearing at an early age, and matures its fruit very early in the season.

This is the hardiest known variety of the Sweet Orange, and is the only variety that we are now propagating at our home nurseries, as we have found that frequent cold snaps in this latitude render the growing of other varieties of the citrus family too hazardous here. Its power to withstand cold, freedom from thorns, productiveness, early ripening and, above all, fine quality of fruit, render it a valuable variety, and particularly so for sections where other good varieties can only be grown at considerable risk. Trees of this variety can be planted closer together than most other kinds; our own orchard of Satsumas is set fifteen feet apart each way, and

this we think is a good distance. Our last crop of Satsumas was shipped November 9th and brought \$4.50 per box at auction—nearly twice the price of other fine oranges marketed at the same time. Our trees of this variety are all budded low down to the ground on sweet stocks, which are much preferable to sour for this variety.

OTHER VARIETIES OF CITRUS.

In addition to the Satsuma we can supply all the leading varieties of oranges, lemons, grape fruit, etc. The Satsumas will be shipped to customers direct from our nurseries at Glen St. Mary, but all other varieties will be forwarded from nurseries in South Florida, where we are having them grown.

Of Satsumas, we can ship any size orders, either large or small, but in all other varieties we would prefer to ship only in lots of 25 trees to 1,000 or more of a kind. Varieties: PARSON BROWN, NONPAREIL, CENTENNIAL, HOMOSASSA, WASHINGTON NAVEL, DOUBLE IMPERIAL NAVEL, MALTESE BLOOD, MAJORCA, MAGNUM BOUNTY, PAPER RIND ST. MICHAEL, PINEAPPLE, JAFFA, MEDITERRANEAN SWEET, MALTESE OVAL, HART'S TARDIFF OF LATE, DANCY TANGERINE, MANDARIN, KING, etc.

Pomelo or Grape Fruit.—Varieties: JOSSELYN, TRIUMPH, WALTERS.

Lemons.—Varieties: VILLA FRANCHIA, SICILY EVERBEARING, BELAIR PREMIUM.

N. B.—Correspondence solicited in relation to Oranges, Pomeloes and Lemons in quantity. Prices quoted upon application.

GRAPES.

Only a few years ago the majority of Florida horticulturists were free in asserting that grapes could never be profitably grown in Florida. During the past season, however, fine early grapes have been shipped from Florida by the car-load, and there are but few branches of horticulture now attracting more attention in this State.

In our test vineyard we have fruited upward of thirty different varieties, only the best of which, however, are here listed.

✓ **Niagara.**—Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good; its remarkable size and fine appearance, together with its good shipping qualities and earliness, have given it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

✓ **Moore's Diamond.**—A new white grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to the Niagara in quality, and ten days earlier than that variety. It is a very vigorous and thrifty grower, and seems to be well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and as a market grape; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

✓ **Perkins.**—Bunches medium, compact; berries oblong, whitish green, with tinge of red and white bloom when fully ripe; quality good; vine a strong grower.

✓ **Champion.**—One of the earliest of American grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but too tender for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

✓ **Concord.**—Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and vigorous grower; one of the most reliable varieties for general cultivation.

✓ **Ives.**—This is generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties as a market grape. It is one of the hardiest varieties, a strong grower, ripens early, and the fruit stands shipment well; bunches large, berries large, black, pulpy, sweet. Ripens in June; a popular wine grape.

✓ **Delaware.**—Bunches small to medium, fruit small, skin red or pink and very thin; fruit juicy, vinous, excellent; held in very high estimation everywhere.

it is grown; only a moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Ripens in July.

✓ **Brighton.**—Highly extolled by nearly every one who has grown it; a most excellent grape, and has succeeded admirably here; bunches medium; berries large and reddish; skin thin; very desirable table variety.

✓ **Berckmans.**—A cross between Clinton and Delaware; vine as vigorous as Clinton, which it much resembles; bunch larger than Delaware, shouldered; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and equal in quality to that favorite variety; ripens middle of July.

✓ **Goethe** (Rogers' No. 1).—A fine grape, somewhat resembling the Malaga, Bunches large; berries large; color greenish yellow, turning pink at full maturity; fruit sweet, with a well defined aroma; too tender for shipment; excellent for home use as a table grape or for wine.

✓ **Moore's Early.**—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but an improvement upon that variety in quality and in time of ripening, which is earlier.

✓ **Cynthiana.**—Vine vigorous, strong grower and productive; bunches long, shouldered, compact; berries small, bluish black, vinous, sweet and juicy. Makes a fine, dark red wine, and is also a fair table grape.

✓ **Norton.**—Description much the same as Cynthiana, both varieties possessing the same characteristics.

✓ **Wilder** (Rogers' No. 4).—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of its size and beauty is very valuable for market.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53).—Bunch large, compact; berry large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the most popular of the Rogers'.

✓ **Surprise.**—Vine a stronger grower than any Labrusca or Hybrid; wood light colored and short jointed; leaves large, thick, distinctly lobed; bunches large, long, compact, very seldom shouldered; berries very large, slightly oblong, dark purplish brown, very little pulp, brittle and spicy; quality very fine. This is not a new grape, but it has been erroneously propagated in some sections of this State as Black Hamburg. Where mildew and rot do not prevail Surprise will prove a most robust vine and desirable grape.

✓ **Black Hamburg.**—Has given excellent results in some sections of Florida; berries large and black; bunches large, shouldered. One of the finest foreign varieties, and a vigorous, healthy grower.

MUSCADINE TYPE.

This type of grapes is only found in the Southern States, and they will not flourish North or West. All through the South they grow very vigorously and strong, and bear profusely; they should be planted at least twenty-five feet apart, and do not require any pruning.

✓ **Scuppernong.**—Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large; round and bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent; matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases, and is exceedingly prolific.

✓ **Flowers.**—Berries large, black; bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty berries; fruit of sweet, vinous flavor; matures latter part of August.

✓ **Tenderpulp.**—A seedling of the Flowers, and ripens about the same time as that variety. Berries large, sweet and tender. Quality good.

✓ **Thomas.**—Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the above named. Maturity middle of August.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

PECANS.

THE Pecan grows finely all through the South, and Florida is no exception to the rule in this respect. The trees come into bearing at eight to ten years old, after which they bear profusely, and are profitable. In ordering them, please bear in mind that only young trees can be moved without cutting the tap-root. It is not unusual for a one-year-old Pecan tree to have a tap-root at least three times as long as the tree is tall.

✓ **Paper Shell** produces a very large nut of fine quality; shell very thin, as its name indicates. Our trees of this variety are grown from the finest selected seed, costing 75c. to \$1 per pound.

✓ **Turner.**—This variety has been bearing for years on the place adjoining ours. The nuts are fine, of large size, and the trees bear abundantly.

WALNUTS.

Japan.—This species, clearly distinct from all others, is found growing wild in the mountains of Northern Japan, and is, without doubt, as hardy as an oak. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of fifteen to twenty in a cluster, have a shell thicker than the English Walnut, but not as thick as the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The trees grow with great vigor, and are easily grafted on our common Walnuts, yet it comes perfectly true from seed, and all of the trees we offer are grown in this way.

CHESTNUTS.

✓ **Japan Mammoth**—Produces a very large nut of the size of the large Spanish variety. It is the largest and sweetest of all chestnuts; even sweeter and better than the American "Sweet Chestnut," and many times as large. The trees commence bearing when only four or five years old. It is superior to all other chestnuts in every respect. A few old trees of the Japan Chestnut are growing in various parts of this State; they bear regular, heavy crops of mammoth, bright-colored, clean-looking sweet nuts. Many of the trees bloom in nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them loaded with nuts at four years of age. The trees which we offer are home grown. The imported trees are worthless, as they are badly grown, and the few stubs of roots left are bruised, so that they need nursing a year or two to bring them to life.

ALMONDS.

✓ **Sultana and Princesse.**—Two of the finest varieties grown; the soft shelled almonds of commerce consist principally of these two varieties.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We make no particular specialty of shade and ornamental trees, the greater proportion of our stock being confined to fruit trees ; we have, however, a good supply of the following kinds:

Texas Umbrella Tree.—Deciduous, a sub-variety of the China tree, of remarkably fast growth, very symmetrical; in shape resembling an umbrella; one of the handsomest trees grown, and cannot be surpassed as a shade tree.

Prunus Pissardii.—A beautiful purple-leaved tree that retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. This tree also bears a fruit of a bright crimson color and of fair quality, maturing in June. Introduced into this country from Persia. See page 25.

Olive.—For description see page 34. This tree is an evergreen, and, beside being ornamental, it is also valuable for fruit and oil.

Loquat.—A beautiful evergreen tree, with broad, dark green leaves. For description see page 34.



 ALL NECESSARY INSTRUCTIONS IN RELATION TO ORDERING, WILL BE FOUND UNDER
"REMARKS TO PURCHASERS" ON PAGES 4 AND 5.

Our customers will oblige us by using order sheet in front of catalogue.

PRICE-LIST GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES.

VARIETIES AND SIZES.	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100	Per 1000.
PEACHES—	Cts.			
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	30	2 50	20 00	
VARIETIES: Angel, Amelia, Alexander, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Barrs' Early, Barrs' Late, Climax, Countess, Cabler's Indian, Carpenter's Cling, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Chinese Free, Chinese Cling, Chinese Blood, Early Cream, Elberta, Edith, Elma, Florida Gem, Florida Crawford, Franklin's August, Florida's Own, George Fourth, Gibbons' October, General Lee, Honey, Hale's Early, Imperial, June Beauty, Japan Dwarf, Blood, Laura, La Reine, La Magnifique, Mountain Rose, Maggie, Onderdonk, Oldmixon Free, Peen-to, Pallas, Powers' September, Queen of the South, Reeve's Mammoth, Red Ceylon, Sunset, Sanders' Cling, Stump the World, Salway, Smock, Texas, Thurber, Townsend, Victoria, Waldo, Yum Yum.				
NEW VARIETIES: Taber's No. 26, No. 29, No. 31, No. 33, No. 34. Size, 3 to 6 feet				
	40	3 50	30 00	
PLUMS— All on Marianna Plum stock.				
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	18 00	150 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 60	14 00	125 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	40	3 00	27 00	
VARIETIES: Botan (Sweet), Botan (Yellow Fleshed), Botankio, Burbank, Chabot, Golden Beauty, Kelsey, Long Fruited, Marianna, Ogon, Prunus Pissardii, Satsuma Blood, Wild Goose, Yellow Japan.				
NEW VARIETIES—				
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	50	4 00	35 00	
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
Bailey's Japan, Excelsior, Normand's Japan.				
PRUNES— All on Marianna Plum stock.				
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	18 00	
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 60	14 00	
1 year, small, 1½ to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	
VARIETIES: d'Ente, Petite d'Agen, German, Italian, Silver.				
APPLES—				
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	18 00	
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 70	15 00	
2 years, mostly branched, 4 to 6 feet	35	3 00		
VARIETIES: Early Harvest, Early Margaret, Jennings' Florida, Red June, Red Astrachan.				

VARIETIES AND SIZES—Continued.	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100	Per 1000.
PEARS —LeConte, on own roots.	Cts.			
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	10 00	75 00
1 year, extra size, 6 to 8 feet	25	2 00	16 00	130 00
Other varieties on LeConte or Japan Pear roots.				
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	18 00	160 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 70	15 00	130 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	35	3 00	25 00	
VARIETIES: Bartlett, Beurre, Clairegean, Beurre d'Anjou, Buffum, Coles' Coreless, Clapp's Favorite, Duchesse, Garber, Howell, Jefferson, Keiffer, Lawson, Seckel, Smith's.				
NEW VARIETIES —Idaho.				
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	50	\$4 00	30 00	
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 00	25 00	
JAPAN PERSIMMONS —On native roots.				
2 years, 5 to 7 feet, branched, bearing, extra	75	6 00	50 00	
2 years, 4 to 6 feet, fine, mostly branched	50	4 00	35 00	
1 year, 4 to 5 feet, fine, straight stems	40	3 50	30 00	
1 year, 2 to 4 feet, good	30	2 50	20 00	
VARIETIES: Hyakume, Yeddo Ichi, Okame, Yemon, Tsuru, Zengi, Hachiya, Tane-Nashi, Costata, Taber's No. 23, No. 72, No. 129.				
N. B.—The above varieties are of the best: they have been propagated from bearing trees and are true to name. We also offer a mixed lot of the same and other varieties (not propagated from bearing trees), to be sent out simply as "Japan Persimmons," at a discount of 20 per cent. (one-fifth off) from all prices on the named kinds.				
APRICOTS —On Peach or Marianna Plum stock.				
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	30	2 50	20 00	
VARIETIES: Royal.				
NEW VARIETIES : Japan, Santa Fe.				
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
FIGS —All grown from cuttings, preferable to layers				
1 year, standard size, 18 to 30 inches	25	2 00	17 00	
1 year, medium size, 10 to 18 inches	20	1 50	13 00	
1 year, extra size, 2½ feet and up	35	3 00		
VARIETIES: Celestial, Lemon, Brunswick, Blue Genoa, Brown Turkey, Black Ischia, Green Ischia, White Genoa, Black Havana.				
QUINCES —				
1 year grafts	30	2 50		
VARIETIES: Champion and Chinese.				

VARIETIES AND SIZES—Continued.		Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
POMEGRANATES —Purple Seeded.		Cts.			
1 year, from cuttings		40	\$3 50		
MULBERRIES —					
1 year, standard size, 4½ to 6 feet		25	2 20	\$17 00	
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4½ feet		20	1 80	14 00	
1 year, extra size, 6 to 9 feet		35	2 80		
VARIETIES: Downing's, Hicks, Multicaulis, Morus Alba.					
LOQUAT OR JAPAN MEDLAR —					
3 years, 2 to 4 feet		50	4 00		
2 years, 9 to 12 inches		30	2 50		
OLIVES —Picholine.					
2 years, 2 to 3 feet		60	5 00	45 00	
3 years, extra, 3 to 4 feet		75	6 50		
ORANGES —Satsuma.					
2 to 3 feet buds on ¾ to 1¼ inch stock		60	5 50	50 00	
3 to 4 feet buds on ¾ to 1¼ inch stock		75	6 50	60 00	
ORANGES, POMELOES, LEMONS, } For all varieties of Citrus, except Satsuma Orange (listed above), see page 36. Prices given upon application.					
GRAPES —					
VARIETIES: Niagara, Delaware, Berckmans', Moore's Early, Goethe, Cynthia, Norton, Wilder, Salem, Surprise, Concord, Ives, Champion, Perkins, Brighton Moore's Diamond, Black Hamburg		20	1 50	10 00	
Scuppernong, Thomas, Tenderpulp, Flowers		30	2 50	20 00	
		25	2 00	16 00	
PECANS —					
Paper Shell, 1 year, 1 foot		20	1 80	15 00	
Paper Shell and Turner, 2 years, 2 to 4 feet		30	2 80	25 00	
Paper Shell and Turner, 3 years, 4 to 7 feet		50	4 50		
WALNUTS —					
Japan, 1 year, 1 to 2 feet		60	5 00	45 00	
CHESTNUTS —					
Japan Mammoth, 1 year, 2 to 4 feet		50	4 50	40 00	
ALMONDS —					
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet		25	2 00	15 00	
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet		20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up		30	2 50	20 00	
VARIETIES: Sultana, Princesse.					
TEXAS UMBRELLA —					
1 year, 2 to 3 feet		25	2 00	16 00	
1 year, 3½ feet and up		35	3 00	25 00	

